Appl. No. 10/604,897 Amdt. dated April 11, 2005 Reply to Office action of January 12, 2005

Amendments to the Specification:

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1. Please replace Paragraph [0004] with the following amended paragraph:

A high voltage lamp is a common optical part found in devices used in daily life[[;]] such as scanners and fax machines and need high voltage lamps for operation. Normally, a high voltage lamp is powered by an inverter[[;]] . The the duties of the inverter [[is]] are to first transform a DC voltage into an AC voltage and then provide the AC voltage to drive the high voltage lamp. A characteristic of the high voltage lamp is that the power requirement of the high voltage lamp during a starting state differs from a normal luminescent state; usually the power required during the starting state is larger than the power required during the normal luminescent state. If the amount of power used in the normal luminescent state is used in the starting state to start the high voltage lamp, it will take too much time for the lamp to start up; hence, the operation of the high voltage lamp will become inconvenient.

15 2. Please replace Paragraph [0012] with the following amended paragraph:

It is therefore a primary objective of the present invention to provide an inverter having two oscillating circuits for providing two AC voltages, differing in frequency, to a lamp circuit. So during a normal operating state and a starting state, the lamp circuit ean uses different AC voltages with different frequencies. The problem of the prior art can be solved.

3. Please replace Paragraph [0031] with the following amended paragraph:

As mentioned before, in this embodiment the parameters of the elements in the first oscillating circuit 250 and the second oscillating circuit 260 must be properly arranged so Appl. No. 10/604,897 Amdt. dated April 11, 2005 Reply to Office action of January 12, 2005

that the second frequency Fq2 of the second AC voltage generated by the second oscillating circuit 260 is larger than the first frequency Fq1 of the first AC voltage generated by the first oscillating circuit 250. Please notice that the circuit diagram shown in Fig.3 only serves as an example; in reality the elements of the first oscillating circuit 250 and the second oscillating circuit 260 does do not necessarily have to be exactly the same as what is shown in Fig.3. The real circuit design is left to the circuit designer as a design choice.